

TIME TO PLANT ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS IN HOT BEDS

Many garden lovers who are envious of their neighbors' earlier blooms fail to realize that they can do many things even now to give some of their plants an earlier start. Those who own hotbeds or cold frames, the specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, say, should see to it that their annual flowering plants are started at once. This advice applies to those flowers to be used later in beds and to those grown for cut flowers.

Some of the flowers which give particularly good results if started in hotbeds or cold frames, are: Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula or Pot Marigold, Calliopsis, Campanula, Castor Bean, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Four-O'clock, Godetia, Marigold, Petunia, Sweet William, Scotch Pink, Scarlet Sage, and Verbena.

The seed of some of the flowers listed below need not be started in hotbeds but can be sown later in the season in the open ground and then transplanted to their permanent location. The seed of those flowers should not be sown until the ground is in condition for making a good seed bed and until there is no longer likelihood of a heavy frost in the locality. A good test to determine whether the garden soil can be worked well is to take up a mass of it in the hand and compact it into a ball. If this ball readily falls apart, the ground is dry enough to be worked. It is particularly important in planting flowers to spade up the ground, fine it thoroughly with hoe and rake and remove the stones and lumps from it. The actual surface should be made very fine and smooth. Then, in planting each kind of seed the directions as to depth of planting should be carefully followed. Flowers that can be sown in this way are: Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Pot Marigold, Calliopsis, Campanula, Castor Bean, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Dahlias—single, Godetia, Galliard, Mignonette, Pansy, Pink, Rudbeckia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Zinnias.

Most of these may be sown earlier in a hotbed or cold frame and thus be made to bloom earlier.

Certain other flowers die or do not do well if they are transplanted. These, therefore, should be sown only in the open ground, or beds where the plants are to grow. The varieties which it is best to sow in a permanent location are: California poppy, Candytuft, Corn flower, Forget-me-not, Lobelia, Impatiens (shade), Phlox drummondii, Sunflower, Sweet Pea.

Sweet peas should be in the ground as soon as it is dry enough to work. The soil should be spaded up and well prepared, and then a trench should be dug four inches deep; in the bottom of this the peas should be planted about two inches apart. When the peas are to be grown over chicken wire or brush, stuck in the ground, they should be sown in two parallel rows, six or eight inches apart. In this way on the same amount of trellis double the number of plants can be grown with satisfactory results. Sweet peas thrive best in a cool, moist climate. Because of this it is especially desirable to sow very early in the spring.

Poppies may be sown directly on the surface of ground that was prepared last fall. If the bed was not prepared at that time, it should be spaded up as soon as the ground is dry enough, and the poppy seed sown evenly over the surface. The seed should be slightly covered by drawing the back of the rake over the bed. Poppies do not stand transplanting, and must be sown where they are to bloom. Care should be taken to disperse the seed evenly and not in bunches, for if there is much disturbance of the roots at the time of thinning, the plants will not do so well as when left undisturbed. The Shirley poppy, a very showy and attractive variety, may be obtained in many colors. The individual blossoms, however, are very short lived, and as compared with many other plants its blooming season is short. The plants are so attractive when in bloom, however, that they are well worth planting. A succession of sowings will prolong the blooming season.

The California poppy should also be sown early but does not require as early sowing as the other poppies. It is handsome and will bloom during a longer period than the Shirley poppy.

The other plants in the list may be sown in a seed bed and be transplanted from there to the permanent location, and it is usually better to sow the seed in the permanent location.

Balsams or lady's slippers, castor beans and Partulaca also are best sown where they are to grow but they should not be put in the ground until it is warm enough to grow beans and tomatoes well—that is, about the time corn is coming up or oak leaves are half grown. These plants could be grown in a cold frame previous to this date, but there is little to be gained from this method. Farmers' Bulletin 155 treats fully of these plants.

Education Being Raided Says English Teacher.

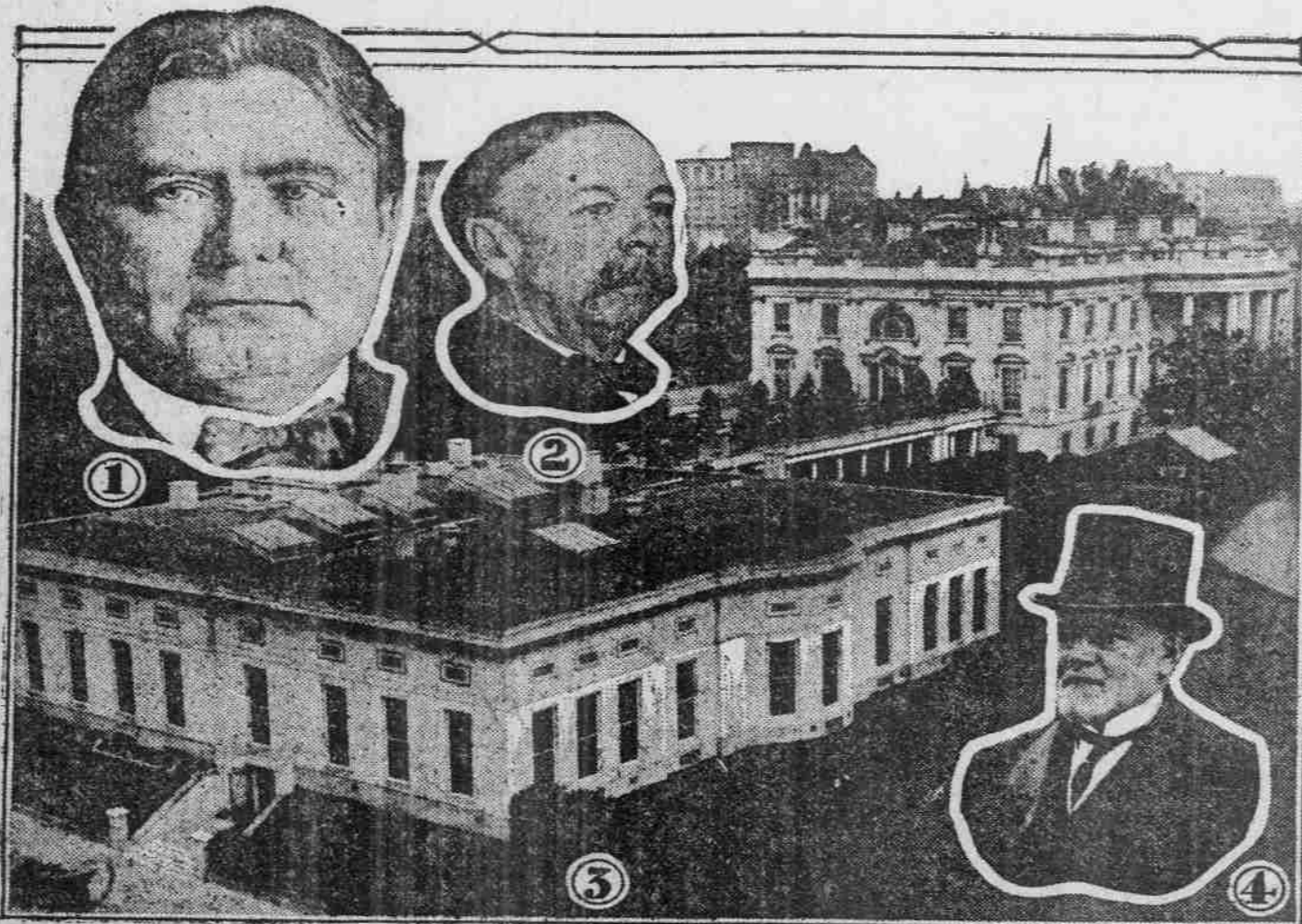
London, March 7.—It is absurd to talk about capturing German trade and meeting foreign competition after the war, when so much harm is now done to the British elementary schools in the name of public economy, declared T. Gautrey, secretary of the London Teachers' Association in a recent interview.

"Education is being raided because it is so easy to do it," he said, "but those who are doing it have no vision for the future welfare of the empire, which must rest first on national efficiency. A sound elementary education is the base on which all forms of higher education must be built, especially those of a more practical character than are now supplied."

The war savings committee of the London County Council has instructed the education committee to effect a saving of \$2,000,000 in the coming fiscal year beginning April 1. This also means the stoppage of all building projects, which in normal times amounts to at least \$2,500,000. The county would thus save \$4,500,000, on education the next school year.

Mr. Gautrey says it is not shown how this saving would aid the war, and implies that it only eases the burden of the taxpayers.

MEN OF WILSON'S PARTY OPPOSE HIM WHILE REPUBLICANS GIVE HIM SUPPORT



Probably the entire history of the United States, from the foundation of the republic to the present day, offers no parallel to the political situation in Washington. Senators and representatives of the president's own party are found among his most bitter critics and opponents, while Republicans who have fought him in domestic matters make speeches and cast votes which indicate their entire sympathy with his handling of the armed merchantmen question. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican with marked progressive leanings (No. 1 in the accompanying picture), made a strong speech advocating the right of Americans to travel upon vessels armed for defense, while Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon (No. 2) and Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York (No. 4), Democrats, voted against tabling the Gore resolution. No. 3 shows the White House and the executive offices (the latter in the foreground), scenes of many important conferences nowadays.

A THEATER OF, AND FOR CHILDREN Columbus Newspaper Man Has Made a Great Success of the Children's Playhouse.

BY CHARLES F. WELLS
(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau)

For its recreational value, if not for the worth of its dramatic art, the Children's Playhouse of Columbus, Ohio, seems to me important, interesting, and worthy of emulation by other communities. "By school children for school children," is its slogan.

All children who wish to take part are invited to do so. The aim is not to pick out talented "stars" who can give a finished performance, but to provide recreation and wholesome development through exercising universal dramatic instincts. For example, in helping to organize the cast for Frances Hodgson Burnett's, "The Little Princess," Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the director, complained when one specially unpromising boy was selected. Then, she and her husband reminded themselves that out of twenty impossibles who had been cast for parts earlier in the season five are now numbered among the most responsible players, while the other fifteen are no longer poor in their parts.

Every Child Sees It. In the Chamber of Commerce auditorium a performance is given every Saturday afternoon. Tickets are distributed free to each of the schools in relation. As only seven or eight hundred good seats are available, the performance must be repeated many times to give every school child a chance to see it.

Three or four casts are trained for the same play—not only to give everyone who wishes a chance to take part, but also to have substitutes ready for any performance in case measles or mumps should suddenly strike down a player. Old King Cole, a dramatic assemblage of Mother Goose rhymes for children,

requires forty-four actors. "Just to touch up the eyebrows and cheeks of forty-four children so their faces won't look pasty is quite a task," said Director Sullivan; "Mrs. Sullivan does it." She also cuts out the paper patterns for the costumes of silk-line, cambric or outing flannel and a seamstress does the sewing.

It costs about \$40 a week to operate the Children's Playhouse, and this includes salaries for the performers. Evidently, the salary of the director, J. Clarence Sullivan, is not large. He is a newspaper man, an enthusiast who gives his afternoons and evenings to rehearsals, to writing his own plays, selecting others and planning the many details. The Playhouse is conducted by the Public Recreation Commission of Columbus, of which R. S. Wambold is the chief executive officer. In co-operation with the Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Drama League of America.

Competes With Movies.

About \$1,200 has been raised for the Playhouse since its work began a year ago. Of this, a goodly sum has come from advertisements in the program which has been made to appeal to business men as an attractive combination of philanthropy with a unique opportunity to educate children in the value of local products.

"The play was pretty good," said one of the schoolboy auditors, "but you know I like the wild west movies better." It is a question, naturally, as to how strongly the children will be held by the occasional opportunity of seeing their comrades in attractive plays, but just as many are over-precocious in the banal phases of worldliness. Her nights are not likely to be helpful unless her home influences are unusual.

She hasn't much of a chance, has she, with an undeveloped frame, an

ert. As I looked on at a rehearsal and saw the patient resourcefulness, the keen interest with which the boys and girls were learning to read life into their lines, I wondered why this is not recognized as one of the most effective means of vital education to be sustained and extended as a function of the schools, the players being given some credit in English for the work they do. But, evidently, this is not necessary, for the activity attracts on its merits. The children love this recreational exercise of their dramatic instincts. Older people would like it, too. We ought to see in playgrounds, park field houses, schools and churches—a large development of popular dramatics as one essential form of leisure-time conservation.

THE GIRL WHO IS BRAVE IN THE DARK

She isn't much to look at and she doesn't look a heroine in her cheap suit and ill fitting boots. She runs a power machine, turning out thousands of intricate parts of machinery each day. Sometimes she earns as much as five dollars a week but often three. Her's is just the homely bravery without romance and fanfare—just a burden-caring "for mother who chose the wrong man, or whose "right" man didn't think of her lot after he passed out. While your girl is turning over in her sleep, this girl is up and out, trudging away to another day's grind. When the mornings are frosty, she walks a little faster and stirs her blood for warmth, when it's rainy, she keeps near the buildings, and doesn't get very drenched. She hasn't had many years of schooling, and by the time she reaches womanhood, the average education will be even higher. Her fellow workers are mentally stunted and unable to give her the polish by contact. Some of them are morally sound, but just as many are over-precocious in the banal phases of worldliness. Her nights are not likely to be helpful unless her home influences are unusual.

She hasn't much of a chance, has she, with an undeveloped frame, an

FREE—FREE—FREE— EACH PERSON SENDING AN ANSWER TO THE "MYSTERIOUS '33' PUZZLE" WILL RECEIVE A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL SOUVENIR ABSOLUTELY FREE

WHY WE DO THIS—Never in the history of Bridgeport has such a distinctive, dignified and high grade publicity contest been offered, especially emanating from one of the world's largest and honored manufacturers of high grade pianos. The fact that this far reaching publicity contest is launched by this great concern stamps it immediately as one of the squarest propositions ever offered the public, and its magnitude precludes any possibility of legitimate criticism. It is a well known fact that high grade advertising is the essence of up to date business methods in any line of commercialism.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE? IT CAN BE DONE

Each person sending a reply will receive choice of the following articles absolutely free. Remember, it costs you nothing to try.

NECK CHAINS WITH LOCKETS
PERFUME PINS
METAL FOBS
STONE SET RINGS

FOB CHAINS
COLLAR BUTTON SETS
GENT'S CHAIN SETS
BROOCH PINS

BAND RINGS
STICK PINS
BEAUTY PIN SETS
CUFF BUTTONS

SEND YOUR ANSWER IN TODAY

DIRECTIONS—Take any number, from 7 to 15, inclusive. Do not use any number more than twice. Place one number in each of the circles, so that when they are added perpendicularly or horizontally the total will be 33.

CONDITIONS—This is strictly a piano advertising contest. All letters mailed must bear the proper amount of postage, otherwise the letters will not reach us.

STAMP YOUR LETTER CORRECTLY.

WE REQUEST THAT ONLY ONE MEMBER OF EACH FAMILY ENTER INTO THIS CONTEST

AWARDS—Each person sending in a reply will receive a free souvenir (if called for), regardless of whether the answer is correct or not. In addition to this, each person sending in a reply will receive a credit check of \$25 or more, according to the merit of the reply, good on the purchase price of any new piano or player-piano. Each contestant will be given an opportunity to qualify for a diamond ring, chest of silver, or a gold watch, with the use of the credit check in accordance with conditions.

YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED OF YOUR SUCCESS!

All piano manufacturers and dealers have different ways of advertising. Some employ great artists; some use expensive magazine advertising, while others use teachers to persuade people to buy, paying them commissions. We, however, believe that the best advertisement is a satisfied customer.

Third Choice.
GOLD WATCH
BEAUTIFUL
GOLD WATCH

Second Choice.
CHEST OF SILVER
26-Piece Chest of Silverware
Beautiful Case with
Each Set

First Choice.
DIAMOND RING
Genuine "Pure White"
Diamond Ring
All Sizes—Set in 14k. Gold

Contest Closes March 11, 1916. Each Contestant Will be Notified by Mail.

S. E. LEE PIANO CO.
84 Cannon St. Bridgeport, Conn.

NAME _____
STREET & NO. _____
CITY OR TOWN _____

A STRONG DENIAL

(By Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Co.)

The statement before a subcommittee of the Senate at Washington, as reported in dispatches, that the International Harvester company furnished money for a Yucatan revolution is utterly untrue. It has never, directly or indirectly, had any connection with political conditions in Yucatan or anywhere else in Mexico.

This charge grows out of the fact that the Harvester Company is a large purchaser of sisal, the principal product of Yucatan. Its purchases of sisal were made through Avelino Montes, a wealthy merchant of Merida, Yucatan, who purchased the sisal and paid the planters with his own funds.

In the regular course of business, in February, 1915, Montes had made a contract for sisal for the Harvester Company's account with the Yucatan Regulating Committee, the agency through which the Yucatan Government controlled and still controls the sisal market.

When only a small part of this purchase had been delivered, the Government of Yucatan peremptorily notified Montes that no more sisal would be delivered on this contract unless he issued to a Yucatan Government Commission a letter of credit for New York funds in exchange for Yucatan currency. Under this compulsion Montes issued a letter of credit, and afterwards made a payment on it in New York entirely with his own funds. None of the Harvester Company's money was used in the transaction. The Harvester Company did not know of it until some time after the transaction was completed. If any of Montes' money, thus advanced under the compulsion of his government, was used by the Yucatan Commissioners for buying munitions, it was without the knowledge and beyond the control of the Harvester company.

The body of a well dressed woman about 30 years of age was found frozen in the ice of Baby Creek, Detroit, by boys playing there.

Korea's Regeneration Continues Despite War.

Seoul, Korea, March 7.—The regeneration of Korea has been continuing notwithstanding the war, according to a proclamation just issued by Count Terauchi, the governor-general, who warns the people against over-confidence and urges them to greater progress. In round figures, the foreign trade of the country has reached \$54,300,000 during the past year, according to the report, doubling the sum of five years ago. The value of export has risen nearly three fold, with the result that the excess of import over export, which once stood at 100 per cent, has dropped to 20 per cent.

The value of agricultural products is now estimated at \$150,000,000 a year, which is double the returns for the first year under the Japanese regime. More rice was produced than was needed last year, so it was possible to export this commodity to the value of \$12,000,000. The governor-general pointed out that there was still great necessity, however, for improving the methods of farming. The area of cultivated land is still only 12 per cent of the entire area of arable territory. To avoid loss from flood or drought, it is still necessary to enlarge the system of irrigation, and to undertake afforestation. Among other things which the governor-general noticed as items in the progress of Korea were the fact that more than 6,600 guilds for saving money had been established with a total of \$400,000; deposits in postal savings banks had reached a total of \$800,000; repairs had been completed during the past five years on some 7,600 miles of road; the construction of the Honam-Seoul-Won-an allway has been completed, in addition to the Fusan-New-Wiju line, and the total mileage of railways now open to traffic is over a thousand miles. Telegraph and postal stations have been established at more than 600 places; the total number of common schools is now over 400, and some schools for higher education also have been founded.

Nineteen-Year-Old Youth Made Major

London, March 7.—Although barely 19 years of age, Henry Pattinson, of Ruskington, Lincolnshire, has just been promoted to be a major in the British army. He has risen by sheer merit from a private in a schoolboy battalion. Pattinson's father is a minor town official in Ruskington. When the war opened, the boy was at Halesbury school where he had a greater reputation as a football player than as a scholar, although he was regarded as too young for a place on the school's first eleven. In the school military battalion his superiors reported that he "shows no special aptitude for military duties," but as soon as the war broke out he offered his services. He was rejected on his first two ap-

plications, but he persisted, and the authorities finally stretched a point, and he won appointment as second lieutenant in a competitive examination in September, 1914.

When he became a captain last June he was the youngest captain then on active duty in France. His regiment saw very severe fighting at Loos and after the series of battles there, he found himself the senior surviving officer. Until a new colonel was appointed he was in charge of his regiment, and he acquitted himself so well that he was in due course rewarded by promotion to his present place as major.

TRUMBULL

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Christie entertained guests at nine tables of whist at their home Saturday evening. Those who enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Christie's hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. Burr P. Beach, Miss Cora E. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Everts, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Tucker, Miss Mildred E. Tucker, Henry Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin E. Burton, Catherine Burton, Edwin Everts, Ethel Everts, Miss Louis Bowker, Miss Fannie Bowker, Robert Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ensign, Miss Marcia Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Beardsley.

Harry P. Burr of Daniels Farms is confined to his home by illness. Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Everts entertained Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burr in Daniels' Farms. The selectmen held their regular monthly meeting at the town clerk's office Monday afternoon. Routine business was transacted.

Mrs. Stephen J. Parks has returned home after spending several days with Mrs. Austin Smith in Bridgeport. Mr. Smith and two children, Laura and William, have been ill with measles.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Beach of Watertbury were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford S. Beach in Long Hill. Miss Dorothy Beach, who has been their guest for a few days, returned home with them.

Mrs. Francis Jenkins has returned to her home in Long Hill after a four weeks' visit in New Jersey.

Miss Pauline Perry, who has been ill for several weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to return to her work in Bridgeport.

Miss Etta Brockway, who has been caring for her father, has returned to New York. Mr. Brockway, who has been seriously ill, is improving but very slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ward will entertain a party of friends at what Thursday evening.

"Baby Week" has brought out a lot of splendid advice from people who never had one.

Why Suffer With Backache, Kidneys or Rheumatism?

"ANURIC"

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles.

Doctor Eberle and Doctor Braithwaite as well as Doctor Simon—all distinguished authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica, or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write DOCTOR PIERCE, at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the specimen, which will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Doctor Pierce, during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which he finds is thirty-seven times more potent than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or pains of rheumatism, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "Anuric" put up by Doctor Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day, as well as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can have a large trial package of any of the above remedies for ten cents by writing Dr. Pierce.

